

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

PERILS OF OUR SUMMER RESORTS.

Many persons among the thousands who are now daily leaving the city for their summer vacation will never return to it alive; and those who do not return, many will lose their lives through want of precaution against the peculiar dangers of our summer resorts.

There is at the large majority of watering-places a peril to which ladies in particular are exposed—that of being burned to death. Where there is no gas, either candles or kerosene lamps are usually the means of light; and the incansations of these often leads to the most terrible results. Young ladies, in preparing for a ball or some other evening entertainment, not unfrequently place the light on the floor or on a low stand, to enable them the better to see while dressing. The thin and airy material of a summer gown is swept by hasty or careless movements into the flame. Firmness and presence of mind are almost always wanting on the part of those who witness the occurrence. The unfortunate girl, lacking all intelligent aid or guidance, wildly rushes forth into the moving air she should avoid, and the flames enveloping her are fanned by it and blaze on until she falls a helpless victim, soon to die an agonizing death.

One has only to read the newspapers to know how often such an accident occurs. We have already noted several this summer, and we can recall many cases of a like nature in past years. Near Providence, last year, at a pleasant little resort on Narragansett Bay, a charming young lady lost her life under almost the identical circumstances we have mentioned; and the tragedy was accompanied by evidence of a heartlessness in the existence of which it is difficult to believe. The inmates of the house, together with those persons from the other places in the vicinity who had come there to the dance, went on with the ball, while, as they knew, the poor girl, in a room not far from them, lay rapidly breathing away her life.

Perhaps the greatest peril to which, in their summer vacation, young men are liable, is death by drowning. Naturally this danger is greatest at seaside resorts; although at such places the means and appliances likely to be at hand for saving drowning persons are always greater than on inland waters. But in many of these drowning accidents an obscure agent, of which little is likely to be said, plays an important part.

Take, for example, a large yachting party. The little squadron is at anchor at one of the numerous convenient harbors in the neighborhood of New York. Balls are given at the hotels of the place in honor of the yachtsmen. The summer boarders flock to the vessels during the day, and perhaps take short seaward excursions in the evening. All this festivity and enjoyment a good deal of wine is consumed; and possibly even stronger stimulants are tasted. And when a number of these young fellows go swimming, and in some inexplicable way one of them is suddenly drawn beneath the water and drowned, perhaps pulling under another with him as he sinks, every one speaks of the cramp, but no one says anything about the glass of whisky which he drank just before he went in. Is there one of the party who does not think of it?

It is unquestionably true that a large proportion of accidents similar to that which we have described are due to the use of stimulating drinks. Many a mother has seen her son brought home dead, and has never known what was the true cause of his sudden death. She ascribes it all to inexplicable fate, and is spared the terrible conjecture of the truth. The horse runs away and his driver is killed; the pleasure boat is capsized and one of the party drowned; or some one of the thousand conceivable accidents occurs and results in death, which is seldom attributed to the right cause. And the danger attendant upon the use of such stimulants is nowhere greater than at the summer resorts, which are frequented only for pleasure, and where young men are apt to be far more reckless than at home.

Let those who are leaving town, then, reflect on these dangers, and the many others which will suggest themselves, before they start; and let them steadfastly resolve to guard against them.

THE EUROPEAN PROBLEM.

When, in 1847, the great bell of St. Peter's rang out the summons of Rome to defend the borders of her dominion in the Papal States against the invading Austrians, then advancing into Bologna, and then advancing into these modern times of Italian nationality and independence. This was the work of Pius IX, and from city to city, throughout the Peninsula, the summons ran until a great nation, awakened from its slumbers of centuries, reappeared upon the scene at the word of its leader in arms in arms, and began to revive the glories of the past. The whole world received this great movement with acclamation—the era of good feeling was revived, the old affection sprang up again in hearts that long had been estranged, and blessings were invoked upon the head of Pío Nono in lands hither and beyond the seas, where the title of the Popes and of their primacy had been opposed for hundreds of years.

And why was this? Shall we attempt to answer? Because—and we offer the idea with deference—the people discovered in the head of a great Christian Church one who, in championing his own nationality against a power that then seemed overwhelming, also championed their cause. Is the cause of nationality involved in this fearful contest just opening between France and Germany? If so, whose nationality is assailed? Does any one advocate a design or an endeavor to straiten France in any or in all things that she may do to consolidate her strength, to confirm her position as a great power, and to spread abroad through all the world the influence of her arts and the amenities of her refined and beautiful civilization? If any there be who pause for a reply. We are told that the Prince of Hohenzollern's candidature was a menace and a danger to France. We have the right to ask in what? He is nearly allied in kindred blood to the house of the ruling French dynasty, and in religion he is entirely in harmony with the peculiar requirements of French policy. Is not the matter, then, narrowed down to dynastic and national jealousy? And if so, what have the people of Europe and the world, to do with the quarrel?

We greatly admire and respect the French people and French history, and we recognize in Napoleon III a monarch who has done

more for the prosperity and glory of his empire than any of his predecessors, not excepting even him who founded the dynasty and gave his name to it. But in this contest we must recall him and the gallant people who so enthusiastically follow his standard to the eternal principles of justice. France has revealed in glory; her standard has made the tour of the world; the nations look to her for liberty and not for enslavement; L'Empire est la paix was a pledge and a promise given; the idea goes back to the lunatics which should guide the centre and the head of the Christian Church and its self-assumed or chosen champion. If this view be correct—and we offer it as a journalist comprehending the solemnity of our mission—it is for France, as the exponent of the Christian faith for the majority of its adherents, to arrest the tide of war and havoc and to hold out the olive branch of peace.

This is the delay and this is the situation. We care nothing for the rumors of war that have reached us thus far. The reluctance to engage on either side reveals the consciousness of an uncertain cause. What more splendid or glorious opportunity for a truly great nation that has stepped into the arena, thrown down the gauntlet and exhibited the tremendous resources at her disposal, than to say, even in the eleventh hour, "Let us prove that we are truly great—let us have peace!"

A FEW FRIENDLY WORDS TO THE SOUTH.

We are not such novices as to be unaware that people who volunteer advice are not likely to be repaid with thanks. We also understand that it is not quite in accordance with the time-honored principles of the Democratic party for the people of one State or class of States to counsel the people of another State or class of States respecting the management of their internal concerns. We nevertheless feel impelled to ask the attention of our Southern brethren to a few words of truth and soberness.

The oppressive domination under which the South suffers is a domination from without, and there is no reasonable hope of redress except by relief from external tyranny. If the South possessed freedom of internal action, unmasked advice would indeed be intrusive and impertinent. But that section can be relieved from the incubus of Federal domination only by Democratic victories in the North; and this is a valid apology for the advice we presume to offer. As the South needs our aid, it must not spurn our friendly counsel.

From 1850 down to the present time many leading minds in the South have been afflicted with political blindness. It was a supernal act of political folly to split the Charleston Convention by the lamentable schism which brought two Democratic candidates—Douglas and Breckinridge—into the field against Lincoln and secured his first election. The Northern Democrats who abetted that schism were scoundrels of the South, not real friends. Prominent among them were Ben Butler, who promptly deserted to the Republicans; Daniel S. Dickinson, who took office under Mr. Lincoln; Caleb Johnson, who has been the paid counsel of successive Radical administrations; and John A. Dix, an emissive tool of Lincoln and Seward in shutting up the offices of Democratic newspapers. These are specimens. The supporters of Mr. Douglas, on the other hand, pitched their professions of friendship in a lower key, but have maintained them to the present hour. If Mr. Douglas had been elected, we should have had no civil war, and the South would have been exempt from its deplorable train of consequences. The wisdom of Douglas consisted in his correct appreciation of the tone and temper of the Northern people. He saw that the safety of the South depended on a strong Northern alliance, and that such an alliance was practicable only on a basis of moderation. What was true in 1850 is trebly true now, and when the North has still greater weight and preponderance; when the radicals control every department of the General Government, and a large majority of the State governments. The South can be relieved only by Northern Democratic intervention, and Northern Democrats may claim to understand the public sentiment of this section better than our impracticable brethren.

Unless they will permit us to act upon our better knowledge of the situation, they must resign themselves to the tender mercies of radical domination. We tell them, therefore, in all candor and plainness, that they only rivet their chains by further opposition to negro suffrage. It is not by negro votes that they are oppressed, but by white votes. It is vain for them to inscribe on their political banners that they are a "white man's party" so long as their tyrants consist of a Congress elected by white votes. Negro suffrage is the result of a white movement. The negroes did not ask for suffrage till the white radicals put it into their hands. The negroes would vote rightly enough, if the white radicals did not mislead and deceive them. The infamous reconstruction laws were passed by a Congress in which the South were not represented at all; by a Congress, therefore, which was wholly elected by white constituents. It is not by negroes that the South is oppressed, but by white men; its most dangerous enemies are the white radicals of the North; and it is ridiculous to expect redress from "a white man's party," when a party of white men are the authors of all the mischief. Is Grant a negro? Is Holden a negro? Was old Thad. Stevens a negro, or elected by negro constituents? Has not Europe, for ages under priestly craft and kingly tyranny, without a negro among all her oppressors? Are the English oppressors of Ireland negroes? Was Poland dismembered by negroes? Is Cuba held in subjection by a nation of negroes? Unfortunately, a great part of human history consists of recitals of white tyranny and oppression; and nothing could be more preposterous than to expect justice from "a white man's party" on the sole ground that its members are white.

What the South needs to be rescued from is the domination of the white radical party of the North which has controlled Congress for ten years. The Southern people would have no difficulty in managing the negroes if they were freed from white radical interference exerted through the Federal Government. In North Carolina, it is Holden's martial law backed by Grant's bayonets that keeps the State under radical control. In Georgia the radicals dare not hazard an election, and the Legislature is passing an act, under color of Congressional authority, to remove the present radical officers in authority beyond the term for which they were chosen. It is not negro voting, but outside Federal pressure, that is the unmanageable element in Southern politics. The only means of relief is a political revolution in the North, and Southern Democrats must concede that our opportunities for knowing the North are better than theirs.

We ask the Southern Democrats to recognize the fact that the North is the real battleground of political freedom for their section.

Here, where the victory is to be won, if won at all, we have no negro voters worth naming. It is a contest between two parties of white men, and a perpetuation of the old quarrel about the rights of the negro only strengthens the enemy. The negro question is the only one on which the radical party agree; it is their only principle of cohesion. The strictest way to prevent the disintegration of the Republican party, is to keep that question alive and continue to force it upon the country as a political issue. The Democrats can become a majority only by drawing off some Republican votes; but on the negro issue the Republican party can easily hold its own, and so long as it retains the control of Congress there can be no freedom in the South. If that section will heed the timely advice given in the Democratic Congressional address, and drop "dead issues," we can easily revolutionize the lower branch of Congress in this year's elections, now close at hand. We ask the Southern Democrats to both forsake and forget the negro, to put no obstacle in the way of our achieving this victory. When the Federal Government is once more in Democratic hands, we are quite willing they should manage their local politics in their own way, and will not then intrude upon them any unwelcome advice.

DICKENS AND VICTORIA.

One of our contemporaries publishes an account of Mr. Dickens' intercourse with royalty, giving as full a description of his last interview with the Queen as though we had been furnished with private quarters behind the back door. "During the long interview," we are told, "Mr. Dickens remained half kneeling on the sofa, while the Queen stood." We are afraid this most willing of reporters has drawn upon his imagination for his facts, and that his imagination has extracted its Yankee ideas of royalty from M'her Goose or Lothair, in which queens and duchesses wear their sceptres and straw berry leaves, in or out of bed, as faithfully as Captain Cuttle his tarpanlin hat. Is the reporter sure that the mother, Mrs. Victoria is not served by captive princes on bended knee, and does not take a morning bath in infants' blood, as is recorded of some of her ancestors? Why did he not describe Mr. Dickens as flat on the carpet, shaking himself in and out, according to Chinese etiquette? The picture would have been more effective, and quite as probable. Majesty, whether wisely or not, is being fast stripped of its externals in England; that the old riddle is not fulfilled, and that it is not thereby left "a jest," is owing more to the respect for the personal character of the Queen, than any undue appreciation of her rank or its insignia. If Mr. Dickens is invited to the palace in order that Victoria might do him honor and present him with her book, she certainly did not leave him kneeling on a sofa, like a fowl going to roost, but received him as simply as any well-bred woman would receive a well-bred man to whom she wished to show hospitality and kindness.

Nothing, by the way, more clearly marks the increasing disappearance of this old subervency to rank in England than the significant contrast of the ceremonies attendant upon Dickens' burial and that of some other interment occurring at the same time. Lord Al. Charendon died—a good man and able, who had played not unsuccessfully a role in the foremost line of actors in the national history; a peer among peers, so predominant was his rank among all the facts that concerned him in his own eyes and those who surrounded him; "a noble," says the Review, "who held inflexibly to the creed in which so few believe in the present day, that the destinies of nations are shaped by a few well-born and well-bred individuals." Perhaps more than any other man in England he was a type of the highest caste, the aristocrat, thoroughbred, and thoroughly believing in his own order. He was interred with the state befitting such rank. Once being dead and buried, however, death, as usual, pricked the bubble of his name, and its glitter and factitious proportion speedily collapsed and disappeared. He was weighed and labelled most critically, perhaps, by the press of his own party, rated as an ordinary man would be by ordinary men, damned with praise so faint as to be scarcely audible. Another peer, the son of one of the oldest houses in England, dying about the same time under a criminal charge, is, whether innocent or not, hurried to the grave, the hearse followed by a single carriage.

Dickens, humbly born, the object of whose life had been to elevate the poor and decay rank, was buried as a man of the people. The simplicity of his funeral touched us all. But they made room for him among the kings and rulers of the nation. Thousands of mourners came that day to look in at his grave and pass silently away. The sexton, coming at night to fill the pit, found it level with the floor with flowers, not costly, wholesale tributes such as money would buy, but single blossoms, each cast in by a loving hand, and the tribute of a heart which he had made better and brighter. No matter whether the government be a republic or a monarchy, the people choose their own rulers after all, and pay to them only allegiance.

THE MYSTERY YET UNSOLVED.

The coroner's investigation contributed little to the solution of the mystery which still enshrouds the Nisan murder; but it threw some additional light upon points that have been controversially discussed, and to a certain extent, cleared the way for the more extensive inquiry which has yet to come. First, as to the two carpenters who were at work in the house on the day preceding the murder. Both seem completely absolved from suspicion. They fully explain their whereabouts, verify their statements clearly, and pass unscathed through a very searching investigation. Their testimony is in other respects interesting. The earlier statements in regard to the exact time with which, during the daytime, ingress and egress could be effected unobserved, are confirmed. There seems, indeed, to have been an inexplicable remissness in this respect on the part of those charged with the safe keeping of the house. And, entrance once effected, the facilities for concealment were unusually great. Coalbins down stairs, closets and a tank upstairs, were available without difficulty. These witnesses never saw in any part of the house the iron "dog" with which the murder is supposed to have been effected. The allegation that it had been used some time previous by ship carpenters who were employed to caulk the stable door is disproved. Yet more prevalent rumors respecting Mr. Washington Nathan are corrected by the testimony of the patrolman, whom the sons, Frederick and Washington, jointly called after the discovery of the murder. They were together upon the door-steps at the time—both undressed. The socks of one were blood-stained, and his shirt-front was

largely smeared with blood. But it was Frederick, not Washington, whose socks and shirt were thus stained. So far as the policeman saw, Washington was without spot or stain. We do not adduce the fact to transfer from one brother to the other the horrible suspicion which sensation-mongers have persistently cultivated, but to correct an almost universal misapprehension upon a point concerning which there has been believed to be no room for doubt. A suggestive fact, now for the first time stated, is that the bloody foot-prints which formed so distinct a track down stairs and across the marble floor of the hall to the front door—all led one way. There were no foot-steps tending up-stairs, or elsewhere than towards the door. The stories about distinct finger-marks, or other traces of blood here and there, are now pronounced fiction. The door itself was closed a few seconds before the patrolman was called in. He just passed the door, and saw that it was shut. One of the sons—the officer cannot say which—seems to have had a different opinion, which, however, he did not attempt to maintain against the policeman's positive statement. The same officer passed the house at 11, and again at 12, on the same morning, and on both occasions having tried the door, as required by the rules of the force, found it fast. Three hours, it will be observed, elapsed between the two periods at which the officer passed the house. The extent of his beat made more frequent passing impossible. The circumstance strikingly exemplifies the inadequacy of the present force to meet the obvious wants of the city. Locally they have for three consecutive hours, at the most critical part of the night, is without the visits of a policeman, affords inviting ground for burglar or assassin.

The Coroner has still before him the most essential features of his inquiry. These he must scrutinize and expose with great care, and, withal, fearless impartiality, or his work will be held to be undone. It is to be regretted that an adjournment of the inquiry until Monday has been rendered necessary, for certainly much very important evidence is even now available. The sooner all the facts of the case are laid before the jury, the better. Up to this moment the official contributions to the stock of positive knowledge upon the shocking subject have been scanty and inconclusive.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 a.m.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 530 1/2 N. 13th MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 a.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars. 7 2 a.m.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 a.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 a.m.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitro-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Union Dental Rooms, devotes his entire attention to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 91 WALNUT Street. 1 1/2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE TROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 a.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKEN BAY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 a.m.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 a.m.

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